

Pilgrims knew score—no turkeys at Plymouth

By BILLIE PYE

Thousands of football fans switching on the television next weekend for the big game probably won't realize that 365 years ago our Pilgrim ancestors played the first Thanksgiving Day game—a game of stool ball.

And Macy's New York City parade may be just a sophisticated version of Capt. Miles Standish and his soldiers marching at Plymouth.

Of all our religion-connected holidays, Thanksgiving has probably changed the least.

Pilgrim crops of wheat, peas and barley failed but 20 acres of corn survived, so the colonists decided to have a holiday.

The fete lasted three days, with games of racing, jumping, stool ball and croquet.

Stool ball was the grandfather of cricket and baseball. It involved throwing a ball at an upturned milk stool, at times called cricket. Three or more stools—eventually becoming bases—were later

used, with the players running around them.

Can you hear a Puritan Howard Cosell commenting on the progress of the game?

Indians joined the celebration and competition, exhibiting their skills with bow and arrow. The white man demonstrated his adeptness with fire arms.

Turkeys were not part of the first Thanksgiving feast. In fact they are Mexican in origin, says a United Press International article.

Cortez bought turkeys in 1519 in the Aztec market and took them back to Spain by way of Turkey. When they found their way to England they were called "turkeys" to distinguish them from the guinea fowl.

With wine made from wild grapes, the Pilgrims dined on goose, duck, venison, seafood, greens, cornbread and wild fruit at their first feast.

Turkey, cranberries and pumpkin pie were to become part of Thanksgiving tradition many years later.

Although the first Thanksgiving Day got off to a big start it was a long time before it was to become a national holiday in November.

The Pilgrims did not have another feast until July 30, 1623. The next public day of thanksgiving was in February 1630 in Boston.

The New Amsterdam Dutch had "Thank Days" in 1644 and in Connecticut in 1665 the last Wednesday in October was set aside "for the blessing of the fruits of the earth and the general health of the plantation."

The return of peace was the reason the Continental Congress suggested thanksgiving days after the Revolutionary War.

In 1789 President George Washington issued a proclamation recommending Thursday, Nov. 26, as the first national day of giving thanks for "...civil and religious liberty with which we are blessed...."

Washington proclaimed the next Thanksgiving Day in 1795.

As a reminder of the War of 1812, President James Madison asked



the nation to observe a day of thanks in 1815.

New Englanders officially adopted the day in 1817 as a religious holiday.

It seems appropriate it was a woman whose undaunted efforts finally secured Thanksgiving Day for a national holiday.

As editor of the Boston Ladies' Magazine, Sarah Hale started her crusade in 1827. Godey's Lady's Book of Philadelphia consolidated with Ladies' Magazine and Hale was editor.

She used this position to write countless editorials supporting her position for the holiday. Along with her editorials she wrote hundreds of letters to anyone with influence, from governors to presidents.

In her last Thanksgiving editorial September 1862 she asked, "Can we not then, following the appointment of Jehovah in the 'Feast of Weeks,' or Harvest Festival, establish our yearly

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Singers, musicians ham up rehearsal for Friday concert.

Pops concert Friday night to range from old to new

The fourth annual TJC "Pops" Concert with vocal and instrumental music from the classics to the latest hit tunes will be at 7:30 p.m. Friday in Wise Auditorium.

Tickets are \$1 each and are available in the business office, the music department office and from members of participating groups. Tickets will also be sold at the box office the evening of the show.

Performing will be the 70-voice Concert Choir, the newly formed "Chamber Singers" in the group's first appearance, the stage band "Apache Jazz" and the popular vocal group "Harmony and Understanding."

The Concert Choir, directed by music department Chairman J. W. Johnson, will sing "Ye Followers of the Lamb" by E. E. Ferguson, "Blow, Blow, Thou Winter Wind" by Shakespeare-Rutter and "I Need To Be In Love" arranged by Dick Averre.

The choir will also sing "Sing A

Simple Song" by Carl Strommen, and "Come Where My Love Lies Dreaming" by Stephen C. Foster which features harp and flute accompaniment by music instructor Shelley Batt and Stormy Coburn, freshman from Mineola.

"The Chamber Singers," directed by Batt, is a select group of 16 singers which specializes in traditional choral literature.

Compositions in this part of the program will include "O Be Joyful In The Lord" by Don Muro, "Come Again, Sweet Love," by John Dowland, "Prayer On Christmas Eve" by Flor Peeters, "Love Came Down At Christmas" by Robert H. Young and "Neighbor's Chorus" by Jacque Offenbach.

Piano accompanist for the "Chamber Singers" and the "Concert Choir" is Mark Reeves, sophomore from Canton.

Apache Jazz, directed by band director Jack Smith, will open the concert and play between

performances of each choral group. Included in this part of the evening will be "Look For The Silver Lining," "Feelings" and "All About The Blues."

Harmony and Understanding will offer nostalgia buffs such favorites from the "good ole days" as "Singing in the Rain," "Chattanooga Choo Choo," "I Only Have Eyes For You," "My Romance," "Barbara Ann," and "Rockin' Robin" from the 50's.

Country-western numbers such as "Thank God I'm A Country Boy," "Please Mister, Please," "I'm A Long, Tall Texan" and "Jambalaya" are on the agenda also for Harmony and Understanding. Contemporary songs are "Evergreen," "Blue Bayou" and others.

The concert will give students and the general public an opportunity to hear the groups which often perform off campus and for private organizations, television and conventions, Johnson said.

Sophs should plan transfer soon

Sophomores who plan to transfer to senior colleges next fall should begin applying now.

"Students can come to counselors and request applications for senior colleges," says Thomas Tooker, director of counseling and guidance in the counseling center in Jenkins Hall.

Along with the application, the student can have the registrar's office forward a partial transcript.

In late April or early May, students should request a final transcript to be sent to the senior college of their choice, Tooker said.

Students interested in financial aid should stop by a counselor's office and get the address of the financial aid office of the college they plan to attend. "Different colleges follow different procedures," Tooker said.

"The best method for deciding on which senior college to attend would be to first consult the college's catalogue," says Tooker. The catalogue provides basic information, like costs and courses.

The next step would be to visit the college campus and get the attitude of its students. "You would also be interested in finding out what the town is like where the college is located," he said.

Tooker pointed out one transfer problem.

Usually because of changing majors, some students lack courses in their junior year that should have been taken in their senior year.

"Since the number of hours determines a student's classification, the student would be classified as a junior but would be taking lower division courses—some junior and some sophomore," said Tooker.

Tooker suggests taking those courses in the first semester of the junior year, since they may be pre-requisites for other courses.

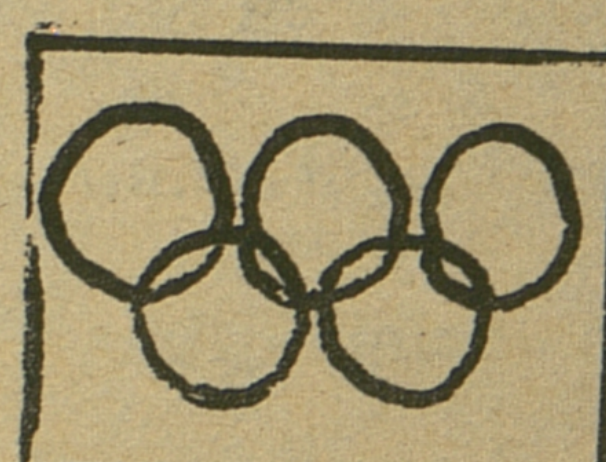
Freshmen must acquire 24 hours to become sophomores, sophomores 60 hours to become juniors and juniors 96 to become seniors.

Students who choose a senior college and major in their freshman year, work out a degree plan with counselors. The student takes the degree plan to the director of admissions at the senior college he plans to attend after finishing TJC.

"The admissions director checks the plan to be sure all courses are transferable and to avoid any mixups in later years of study," Tooker said.

"Studies show that students who attended TJC for two years and transferred to Baylor University had a higher grade level than those who started at Baylor," Tooker said.

What's Inside



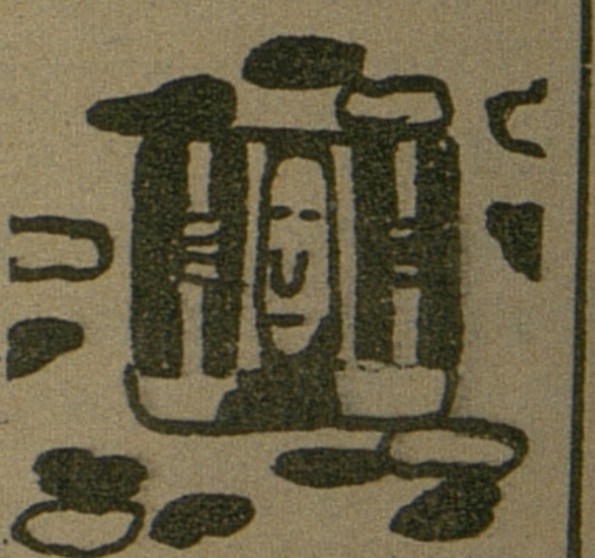
Is the biathlon for you?

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'A Night in Jail'—

Compliments of drama department

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Owners apparently can't rely on law to prevent horse-napping

By HAVEN DeLAY

Horse owners in Texas—including increasing numbers of students—face the problem of

catching horse thieves themselves. The law often seems incapable and uncaring.

In urban areas horses are often the objects of abuse by nonhorse

owners.

Barbara Holbert, of the Smith County Humane Society, said the society receives five to ten calls per month on horses that are not

being fed properly.

Sophomore Charlie Miller of Dallas had a horse stolen three years ago. Her horse was never recovered leaving her with a \$1,000 loss.

In 1972 a horse was stolen from a Dallas stable. It was found in a creek bed shot and killed. The culprit, a 12-year-old boy, received a fine of \$200.

Four years later, the boy's family had paid only \$1 of the \$200. The court said that as long as the boy's family showed "willingness to pay" no action could be taken against them.

In 1976 at the same stable another horse was killed with a gun. The veterinarian estimated that the horse suffered at least 12 hours before death. Two other horses were killed in this same manner at other stables.

In September, 1976, three horses were stolen from a stable. Only one was finally recovered, after a search in another state where it had been sold for profit.

The Dallas Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals admits the abuse and theft of horses is a big problem. Horses are found viciously beaten to death.

More towns and cities should enforce state statutes.

According to Vernon's "Texas Statutes," the penal code states any person maiming, wounding, killing, poisoning or stealing a domesticated animal to injure the

owner will be punished.

Punishment ranges from \$5 - \$500 fine and up to 10 years imprisonment, depending on the value of the animal.

Tyler city ordinance states that it shall be unlawful for a person to keep horses in a stable within 100 feet of each adjoining lot within the city limits, or to keep them within 50 feet of a building or structure used for sleeping, dining or living.

But until the laws are enforced, it is up to the horse owner himself to protect his animal.

—Insure your horses. Protect your animal from theft preferably by freeze branding. This type of brand allows the hair to grow back white so it can be notably seen. Pictures may be taken and filed with the county clerk's office.

—Do not board your horse where there is no one living on the property.

—See to it that your horses are checked daily.

—Whenever you see anyone mistreating a horse or any other animal, report it to the proper authorities.

Owning horses is expensive. When a person loses a horse through theft or malicious mischief it is money down the drain. The loss is often sentimental too.

"Horse thief" was once the lowest kind of accusation in Texas. Laws should be enforced to make it so again.



Opinions

Students shunning debts may endanger college loans

A legal way to avoid repaying debts is becoming popular among college students.

The method enables students who have government funded loans to get away without paying back the money borrowed. It's called bankruptcy.

Bankruptcy laws say a person declaring bankruptcy must turn over most of his assets to be distributed to his creditors. This is the stand many college students take.

From 1974 to 1976, 12,300 former students filed similar bankruptcy claims totaling \$15 million borrowed through various government funded loan programs.

Many felt it was a manner of getting rid of debts in a few easy steps.

Is bankruptcy worth the problems it can later cause?

You may think you're getting rid of an immediate problem, but you are only putting yourself in position for a longer lasting one.

A report of the bankruptcy filed is kept in your credit bureau file 14 years. Each time you apply for charge accounts, bank loans or mortgages, the prospective lender will look up your past financial engagements.

Bankruptcy is not meant for young people who find it temporarily inconvenient to meet debt payments. Such a practice will only display a bad financial record.

Bankruptcy is a last resort for those who will never be able to repay their debts.

There is a more responsible alternative. All government loan programs encourage former students who are having trouble repaying educational loans to apply for "forbearance." This enables payments to be spread out over a longer length of time.

There is even a new law that provides for deferment of repayments for up to 12 months during any one period when you are unemployed and looking for full time work.

If you want a college education and need a government loan, use the privilege wisely.

What is now a privilege could wind up being an unmanageable burden.

It all boils down to whether the future of needy students should be jeopardized for the injustices of a few who take the coward's way out.



To the reader:

Because of limited space, the TJC News accepts letters only from students and college employees.

The only editing is deletion of potentially libelous statements and what the staff considers crude language.

Readers may bring or send their letters to the journalism laboratory in P204 for publication.

Editors require authors to sign their names and give their hometown, classification and phone number.

Letters may consist of comments or questions concerning school, community or national matters. Any unsigned letters will not be considered for publication.

Writing letters to the editor is the only way a non-journalism student may participate in the TJC News.

Editors, Carla Thornton
Brenda Hooker

Tyler Junior College News

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Belles travel 'leaving that incredible charm'

By TAMMY HADEN

Suitcases, cameras and great expectations accompany 60 excited college coeds bound for New Orleans, Alabama or other places visited by the internationally famous Apache Belles.

Sixty women are chosen from the 91 Belles. They are chosen on attendance, style of a routine and appearance.

Try-outs begin one to two weeks before the scheduled trip. Four girls perform the routines for Choreographer Al Gilliam and Director Anna Carpenter.

"Straighten your lines! Faster contagions! Smile!" These are familiar words heard on the practice field when preparing for a performance.

Hours of stretching, kicking and teamwork are spent working toward perfecting a half-time show. The Belles work together

with the Apache Band and succeed in delivering some of the most colorful and spectacular shows.

The Belles will usually dress according to the theme of the half-time show. If it is Hawaiian Belles wear grass skirts and moo-moos. Elaborate costuming is one asset of Belles that sets them apart from other college drill teams.

Belles usually travel in the wee hours of the morning or late at night to cut travel expense or meet a destination at a certain time.

Traveling necessities a Belle must provide include a fluffy pillow, plenty to eat and entertainment. Occasionally a text book gets packed if it is near exam week.

In overnight trips, Belles stay four to a hotel room. Although room service is not available everyone brings some kind of homemade goodies to munch on while catching up on the latest news.

Curfew at 11 p.m. or midnight is carefully checked by Carpenter.

Sightseeing tours always add a special excitement to the trip. Last year Belles visited a fort in Alabama, Bourbon Street in New Orleans and a library in Austin.

Belles are warmly received wherever they go. Last year in Alabama a man was so excited over the "little cowgirls" that he offered to buy an Apache Belle western hat.

This marks the 30th year for the existence of the Apache Belles. They continue to travel making appearances from New York to Mexico leaving that incredible charm lingering behind.

In review

'Treasure' lesson: follow that dream

By NINA ROGERS

"The Greek Treasure" by Irving Stone combines the attributes of four story types into one.

It is a biography of two people, a science textbook on archaeology and a love story with adventure thrown in.

Though the reader must have some interest in archaeology to understand and appreciate Henry and Sophia Schliemann's search for Troy and Mycenae, the love story and adventure angles could appeal to anyone.

And "The Greek Treasure" teaches a lesson—if you have a dream, then go to the greatest lengths to fulfill it. Then and only then will you be truly happy.

The biographical novel begins after Schliemann had made three fortunes by the year 1870, two in Russia and one in the United States. He had become a U.S. citizen to secure a divorce from his Russian wife. Now he was free to begin an exciting science-archaeology.

After reading "The Iliad," he believed in the existence of a Troy, and he was certain he could find the royal tombs of Mycenae based on Pausanias' first guidebook to Greece, A.D. 170.

To help him in this monumental task he searched for a Greek wife, one who knew and loved her native land.

Bishop Vimpos recommended his own 17-year-old niece, Sophia Engastromenos. A graduate of Arsakeion school for girls, the

best in Greece, she was well suited to the task.

Sophia was the classic Greek beauty, raven black hair, dark eyes, straight nose, light complexion, lovely red mouth and a chin which could have been carved by Phidias in his sculpture studio in Olympia.

The 30-year age gap between Henry and Sophia did not hinder their marriage. Rather it enabled Henry to be both teacher and husband.

Though archaeologists of the 1870's rarely left the cloistered environs of their university libraries, Schliemann wanted to take archaeology out of the library and into the dirt.

"The Greek Treasure" shows the problems the Schliemanns had to face.

To be allowed to dig at each of these sites Schliemann had to secure a firman, official sanction, from both Greek and Turkish governments.

They also had to combat the many governmental officials who either did not like the way they handled the excavation or how the articles being found were disturbed.

Sophia became the chief defendant of Henry Schliemann's views. So, she received much of the attack brought against her husband.

The entire 21 years of their marriage was spent in excavating Troy and Mycenae, and at least part of their work was in vain.



By TIM POTEET

President Carter's first year in office is nearing its end with his popularity ebbing and with much of his legislation being jammed in the House and ravaged by the Senate.

Several factors contribute to Carter's problems with Congress. Among them is Congress' assertion of authority that followed Richard Nixon's decline, and the Georgia-bred administration's inexperience with the intricacies of Washington politics.

The most important factor, however, is the programs themselves. Carter's first domestic priority is getting his energy program passed, a program which stresses conservation but ignores exploration.

To put it simply, the administration's energy philosophy is this:

America has no more oil or gas reserves worth developing, so we must maintain price controls, conserve our remaining supply and import the rest from the Arab cartel.

The president believes if price controls on interstate sale of oil and gas are removed, oil companies will pocket the profits since there are no more fields to develop.

But the oil industry insists that because they now have the technology to drill deeper than ever, new oil reserves can be tapped.

Political Commentary

Carter's distrust of 'Big Oil' keeps U.S. indebted to cartel

This technology is expensive, however, and at the present price rates they cannot afford exploratory drilling.

New reserves have been found, but the president distrusts the American oil industry and does not believe they will use funds gained from deregulation to exploit them.

Instead he pays exorbitant Arab prices. This increases our dependence on a foreign nation, vastly increases our trade deficit and takes much needed capital from our still sluggish economy.

The mainstream of conservative thought agrees with the principles of conservation, but believes any energy policy should provide some incentive for increased production by American oil companies.

Although Carter's man in the House, Speaker Tip O'Neill, managed to guide the president's program through the House relatively intact, the program is in various states of disrepair in the Senate.

Senate Majority Leader Robert Byrd has shown an extraordinary independence from the White House, refusing to use his powers as majority leader to ramrod the president's proposals through the Senate. He prefers instead to act as parliamentarian and organizer of Senate business. This has given Chairman Russell Long of the powerful Senate Finance Committee the opportunity to

exert his influence in favor of oil interests.

One segment of the president's plan was to slightly raise the price ceiling on newly discovered natural gas and to extend price controls to the intrastate sale of gas.

This proposal passed the House. But despite a week-long filibuster, the Senate voted to deregulate controls on all newly discovered natural gas.

This should result in a partial victory for Big Oil. A House-Senate compromise will probably keep regulation but set price ceilings at a level almost as high as what unregulated prices could reach.

With sufficient financial incentive oil producers should be able to develop and deliver new supplies of oil and natural gas. Combined with the development of new sources of energy, this will release the United States from the tyrannical stranglehold of Arab producers on our energy supply.

Despite a certain rise in energy cost to the consumer, this will keep capital in the economy, increase business confidence and raise the value of the dollar overseas.

With the prospect of these positive effects, Carter would be well advised to drop his attacks on Big Oil and instead work with the oil industry to conserve our existing supplies and produce new ones to help our country solve its energy problem.

94 percent suggest smokers should puff by themselves

By BILL LOVE

Smokers beware—TJC students and faculty in an informal survey voiced strong opposition to your smoke.

Ninety-four percent of students and faculty surveyed think non-smokers should not have to suffer the consequences of the one-third of the adult population who smoke.

They think smoking should be prohibited in all public buildings except in specially designated smoking areas.

The other 6 percent were opposed to such regulations. They either thought regulations were wrong or it was unnecessary.

For several years now it has been widely publicized that tobacco smoke is harmful to a person's health. Yet smokers continue to puff their lives away.

Not only do they damage their own bodies, but they cause suffering and misery to millions of others.

Of those in favor of designated smoking areas, infringement on the rights of non-smokers was one of the major objections against smoking in public buildings.

History instructor Stanley Watson thinks "people who smoke have the rights to smoke, but people who don't smoke should have the right not to breathe smoke."

"If people are going to smoke, let them do it where it won't hurt anyone else," replied Dan Darr of Tyler. Denise Rose of Gladewater shared Darr's opinion.

Government and economics instructor Rhey Nolan said he would hate to see a law restricting

smoking to designated areas because he thinks smokers should have the common sense to know when and where to smoke to minimize the effect on others.

"Unfortunately, many people do not show this sense of responsibility, therefore, such laws are probably necessary," he said.

Math instructor Mariann Baker said, "Designated areas may infringe upon some people's rights, but it will protect the majority."

English department Chairman Mary Waldrop thinks designated smoking areas would just be "respecting the rights of people who have difficulty with smoke because of allergies."

Kathy White of Longview said, "Smokers should have a certain smoking area, but not all over every one else."

Angie Diaz of Dallas agrees, "I don't appreciate people blowing smoke in my face."

In expressing his feelings toward smoke filled rooms, psychology instructor Leo Rudd quoted one of his former instructors, "You have no more right to blow smoke in the air I'm fixing to breathe than I have the right to spit in the water you are fixing to drink."

Lynn Carrol of Grand Saline who wants to protect the non-smoker, showed concern for the rights of the smoker. He favors designated smoking areas only if the smoker has adequate smoking facilities.

Concern for the health of the non-smoker was the main reason 11 were opposed to smoking in public buildings.

American history instructor Dr. Peter Jones said, "Smoking infringes upon the rights of others

and it is a hazard to their health."

Math instructor Joy Oliver added, "A person shouldn't endanger another person's health."

English instructor Dr. Margret Steigman wants designated areas because of the danger of smoking.

Concerned for both the smoker and the non-smoker, Vaclav Konecny of Hawkins said, "Not only the smoker's health, but also the non-smoker's health is in jeopardy."

Math instructor Steve Green pointed out studies show smoke-filled rooms are more harmful to the non-smoker than the smokers themselves.

Sue Thoni of Dallas is opposed to smoking as she is "allergic to smoke. Besides, it gets all over your clothes."

Grand Saline sophomore Patti Rogers does not think everyone should have to take a chance on getting cancer from smoking just because a few are willing to take the risk.

Respiratory therapy instructor Malinda Marshall said smoking is a hazard to everyone's health.

Four others—Dovie Lemins of Tyler, Alex Logan of Tyler, Richard Bell of Dallas and Vicki Johnson of Stafford, were in favor of designated smoking areas and expressed concern for the health of non-smokers.

Besides being a health hazard, several people are opposed to smoking because of its smell and eye irritation it causes.

Larry McClenny of Lindale doesn't like the smell of cigarette smoke. He said, "It makes some people sick and it is distasteful." Smoke has the same effect on Susan Alexander of San Antonio.

Lui-Lui Wang of Formosa dislikes the smell more than any thing else about smoking.

Math instructor Dr. Ronald Patschke and Carmell Anderson of California complained that smoke irritates their eyes.

Two people were opposed to smoking in public because of the threat of fire.

Lee Bryant of Tyler said he dodges smokers in the halls to keep from getting burned.

Karen Rainer, Vaughn Library secretary, listed fire danger as one of the many drawbacks to smoking.

Anna Maria Rodgers of Grand Saline complained about the messiness of smoking. She said, "Restricting smokers to designated areas would make it easier for those of us who don't smoke. Besides it would keep things cleaner."

Others were against smoking in public buildings just for their own personal reasons ranging from the danger of smoking to its unpleasantness.

Speech instructor M'Liss Hindman said, "Smoke is very offensive to non-smokers."

Math instructor Charles Moore said, "Cigarette smoke is extremely annoying to people who don't smoke."

Sherry Gurley of Athens thinks designated areas would protect the non-smoker.

Both Patricia Strange and Vera Gabriel of Rockwall said they did not appreciate inhaling smoke all the time.

English teacher Beverly Perkins thinks smoke is unpleasant for the non-smoker. Joanne Tom-

lin of Lindale complained that "it was hard to eat" in the Teepee because of the smoke.

Five more students favored designated smoking areas, but gave no reasons. They were Willie Basher of Athens, Oneal Caffey of Hawkins, Janice Richards of Houston, Mary Fuelberg of Angleton and Stormy Coburn of Mineola.

Several thought smokers should be more considerate of the non-smoker.

Mike Lau of Hong Kong, Bernard Allen of Mineola and Lois Edwards of San Augustine were among those.

Even though both men, Robert White of Los Angeles and Simon Lem of Hong Kong are smokers, they realize smoke causes ill effects and said they try not to smoke around non-smokers. Lem added, "I like to go places and not be bothered with smoke also."

Fahad Qarewi of Saudi Arabia pointed out that the smoker can wait until he is outside or away from non-smokers before he starts smoking.

Debra Kennedy of Tyler added, "It's not that much of an inconvenience."

Of those surveyed only three persons were opposed to designated smoking areas.

Smoker GERALYN Davis of Dallas said he didn't "see why people should be kept from smoking." Pegi Patchatt of Richmond, Ind., said, "Smokers have the right to smoke if they want to."

Rosie Ritchie of Emerald Bay said, "Smokers should do what they want as long as they don't hurt any one else."

Costumer sews like mad— never takes bow

By DIANE DONOVAN

A costumer is that hard-working person behind the scenes who, if she does her job correctly, nobody ever notices.

Speech and drama instructor Jacquie Shackelford fills that role, making each year approximately 100 costumes for college plays.

Most of these she designs and sews by herself. Some semesters she has many students who want to help and some semesters few. Students may help sew the costumes but they must have some skill since there isn't time to rip out and start over, Shackelford said.

"We have about four weeks to make costumes for each play," Shackelford said.

"A lot of the work I do at home. I have to because there are not enough hours in the day."

When she came to TJC in 1968 drama had some costumes but they were not organized. Drama instructor Clarence Strickland was attempting to handle costumes in addition to his many other duties.

"They were scattered all

over—under the band hall—in Strick's office," Shackelford said. That year the college gave drama a small room under Jenkins Hall for storage.

Since there was only room for storage, Shackelford set up sewing machines in the corridor in Potter. Students going to and from classes would stop to watch the process and the situation made for interesting conversation.

Last year the college gave the speech and drama department Potter's lower floor, which has plenty of room for storage and sewing.

The decisions for what the costumes will look like takes the joint effort of the director of the play and Shackelford. She will start thinking about costumes and exchange her ideas with the director. When they arrive at a mutual idea about how the costumes should look, she will sketch them and design them from the sketch.

Over the years they have built up a reserve of costumes which Shackelford can draw from occasionally. Of course the costume has to be correct

for the specific play and also the correct size for the actor.

Sometimes she buys at Goodwill or finds old clothes from people's attics.

Military uniforms are hard to find or reproduce. Shackelford said that no matter what type of uniform is used someone in the audience knows exactly what it should look like. If it is incorrect she will hear about even the minutest detail.

"A costumer has to establish mood and create character."

Costumes should be in the background and not call attention to themselves.

In one play Shackelford used a beautiful satiny blue dress for the bride. When the curtain opened the audience gasped because she looked so stunning.

This is an example of what Shackelford does not want to happen. Later she used the same dress on a streetwalker and it was perfect.

Accessories are an important part of costumes. In one production, every woman had to have a French petticoat or the dress wouldn't look right.

Those accessories very difficult to find—such as a hook for a character without an arm—Shackelford orders from theatrical supply houses.

Another source for costumes is from a costume company. "Sometimes I feel a costume company can make things better and cheaper," Shackelford said.

For the next play, "The Night Thoreau Spent in Jail," she is renting the costumes. This saves her time. But the costumes come in the last week before the play and almost all will have to be altered.

The last week will be hectic as she rushes to alter all the costumes.

Shackelford turns in a budget for projected expenses for costumes each year. "The college is very generous and usually gives me what I ask for, but then I'm restricted by it for the rest of the year," she said.

Making costumes is done in a different way from ordinary sewing. Shackelford makes use of optical illusion. She dyes inexpensive painter's gauze to make effective cos-

tumes for witches or fantasy characters.

When sewing costumes, zippers are only used occasionally and buttons are hardly ever used. Velcro, a pull-apart fabric, is often used to hold the garment together. Buttons are sewn on the top to give the illusion, but no buttonholes are made.

The costumes rarely have facings and iron-on tape is used for hems. Costumes are sewn to be seen from a distance and hence many sewing shortcuts are taken.

"Now after 12 years of doing this I find I have a hard time sewing normally," Shackelford said. "My husband says that everything I sew looks like a costume." And Shackelford does all of her children's Halloween costumes.

Occasionally, plays call for men's costumes which show their legs.

"One of the biggest jobs is to talk them into trying it on," Shackelford said. "Then when they finally try it on, they will spend hours looking in the mirror. It must give them a unique experience."

Larry didn't even pick up bandaid from college nurse

By CHARLES MITCHELL

His name is Larry.

Nobody knows when Larry first came to the campus, but he is very active. Larry attends most all outdoor activities.

The other day Larry had a cut on the lower part of his leg and the bone was exposed. He refused medical assistance.

Since that time Larry has been seen going about his own business, apparently healthy.

A dog must have his own medicine.

Music, coincidence connect rock stars who died young

By KELLY BELL

Last month the twin-engined charter plane bringing the Lynyrd Skynyrd band to a concert in South Carolina crashed into a wooded region of southwest Mississippi.

Group leader Van Zant, guitarist Steve Gaines and vocalist Cassie Gaines all died.

This was the latest death of nationally known music stars since Elvis Presley died in August.

The death of 42-year-old Presley was a terrible shock to a world that had adored him more than 20 years and which was again plunged into mourning for one of its beloved entertainers.

Beginning with early rock and roll star Buddy Holly who died in an airplane crash in 1959 a trend began which, as the death of Elvis proves, still continues.

Rock stars Janis Joplin and Jimi Hendrix were both 27 when they died of drug overdoses in August of 1971 within days of each other.

Jim Croce had just recorded his first successful album "Life and Times," which saved sinking ABC Records from bankruptcy. He had just come into his own as a superstar when his plane carrying him to a concert in Texas crashed in the swamps of Louis-

iana. He was 30.

Seeking greater notoriety the Manson Family had marked singer "Mama" Cass Elliott for execution in the summer of 1969. She survived their intentions only to choke to death on a ham sandwich in her London apartment a short time later.

East Texas born country singer Johnny Horton was 29 when his brand new 1959 pickup overturned on a country road killing him instantly.

Pop singer-actor Bobby Darin had reached his late 30's when he died on a hospital operating table from his weak heart.

It is absurd to assume any relationship between rock stardom and an early grave other than coincidental.

The high rate of death due to airplane crashes is simply because of the great amount of traveling done by musicians.

Connecting these singers was a common love for their own style of music which brought them together to make the sound they lived for and which remains after their deaths.

Rock has left a legacy which is still growing.

The only thing the public has to do to partake in it is to relax and, as the Doobie Brothers suggest, "listen to the music."

Student finds home-grown opera 'exciting'

Editor's Note: Jean Barlow sang soprano in the chorus of Tyler's recent Co-opera presentation.

By JEAN BARLOW

Putting an opera together is the combination of a concept, the talent, a place for it to be performed, a lighting crew, publicity and tickets.

Attending opera is often considered a boring experience because it is usually sung in a foreign language. Many operas today, however, are being sung in English.

"Cavalleria Rusticana" by Mascagni, recently presented in Wise Auditorium, was sung in English.

Written in Italian, it was adapted in English for the Tyler audience by director Herb Coursey.

To be part of an opera for the first time was an exciting experience, requiring total concentration. It was demanding as well as exacting because the music has to be sung as it is written with no license taken.

Several of my friends and I had discussed the potential for opera in Tyler. East Texas interest and talent has long been recognized, but since people lead such busy lives the idea was always put aside.

A phone call came one day announcing a meeting to discuss presenting an opera. The first meeting determined who was to be involved and how.

Many thoughts ran through my mind. How many people would show up and could we actually present an opera in eight weeks?

At the first rehearsal, I found many friends who were as eager as I to be a part of a musical adventure.

After looking at the score, I decided we had the possibility of a real show. The music was not only melodic but lively and moving.

The audience would not fall asleep because all the action was there.

At home I could practice further, accompanying myself on the piano and learning the music quicker.

Practices were to be held every Saturday at 1:30 p.m. lasting two hours. Toward the end, rehearsals were stretched until 4 p.m.

Frank Kimlico, TJC guitar instructor, was to direct the orchestra. The call went out all over the East Texas area for orchestra members. The response was reassuring. We had an orchestra.

"Cavalleria Rusticana" did not require much scenery. Opera principally depends upon the artists rather than scenery for its support. The scenery is strictly incidental to the opera with the voices reigning first and foremost.

Sketches for a pub and a church were first drawn to scale. Flats or frames were then constructed out of wood and canvas was stretched over them.

They were then painted with a coat of flat paint and simulated bricks were painted on the canvas.

A large window was drawn on the canvas and cut out. A door, approximating the type of door one would find on an old church in Italy, was constructed and added to the church.

Many tedious hours went into the construction of these flats in order to make them look authentic to the audience.

Apparently they looked real because at the first performance, applause greeted the opening of the curtain. A fence, bench, table, plants and flowers were added for additional effect.

In the meantime, tickets had to be considered. A count of seats was taken and tickets printed accordingly. Gratis tickets were given to the participants and their families.

The orchestra was comprised of accomplished musicians as well as some who had scattered experience. It provided good opportunity for expression for those starting out in band or orchestra.

Costumes were original. Each member of the cast was respon-

sible for his or her costume. Most costumes had to resemble those of Italian peasants and it was fun gathering all the items necessary to make them believable.

Makeup for the men was done by makeup artists, but the women, for the most part, did their own makeup. Makeup has to be put on heavily so that it shows up from the audience.

What looks garish on the stage looks good from afar. Stage makeup tends to absorb into the skin from the bright lights, so it has to be applied thicker than usual.

An air of anticipation reigned the first night of our performance. I felt the electricity as I made my way to the auditorium.

As I entered the auditorium I wondered how everything would go. I opened the door to the rehearsal hall. All was a flutter.

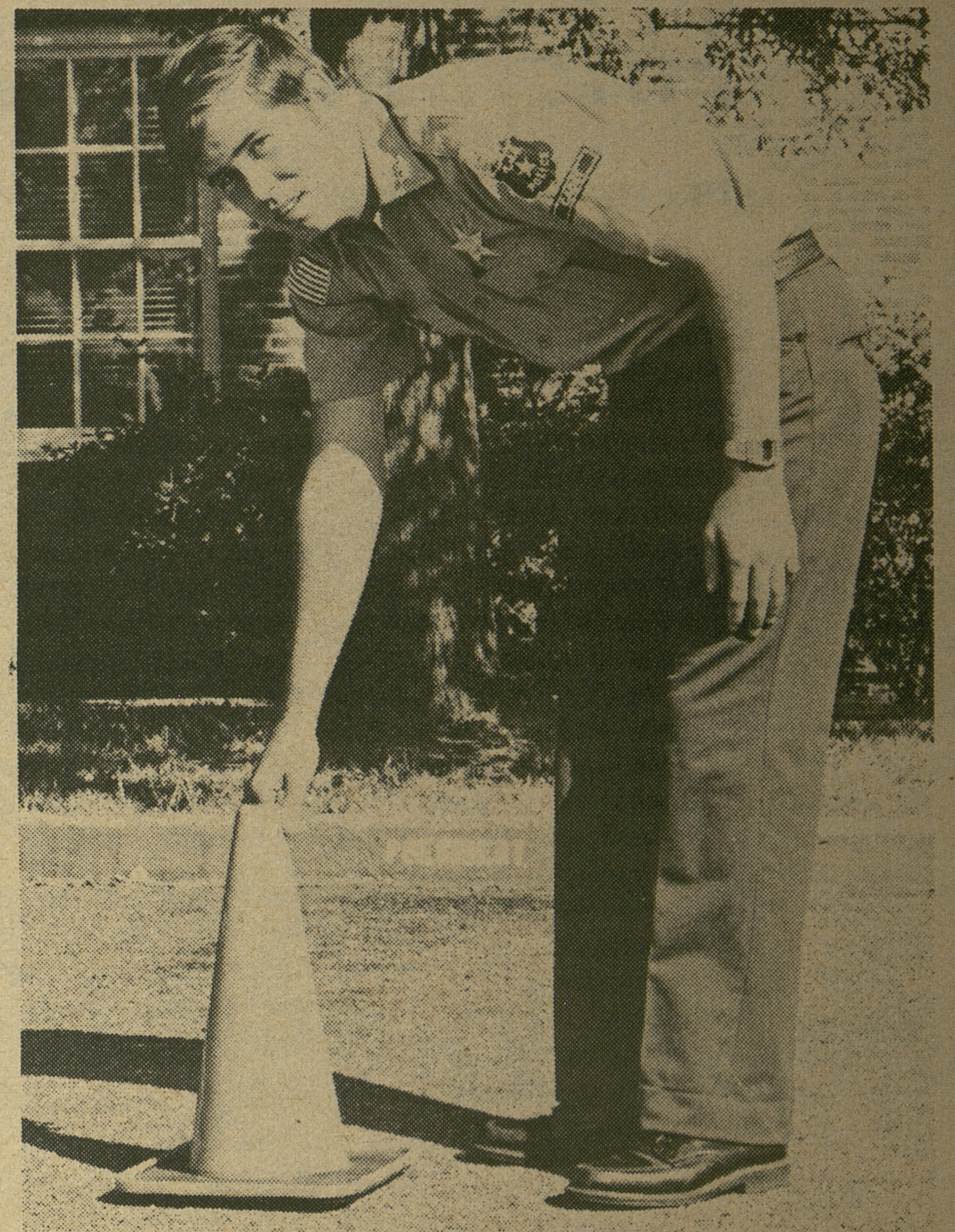
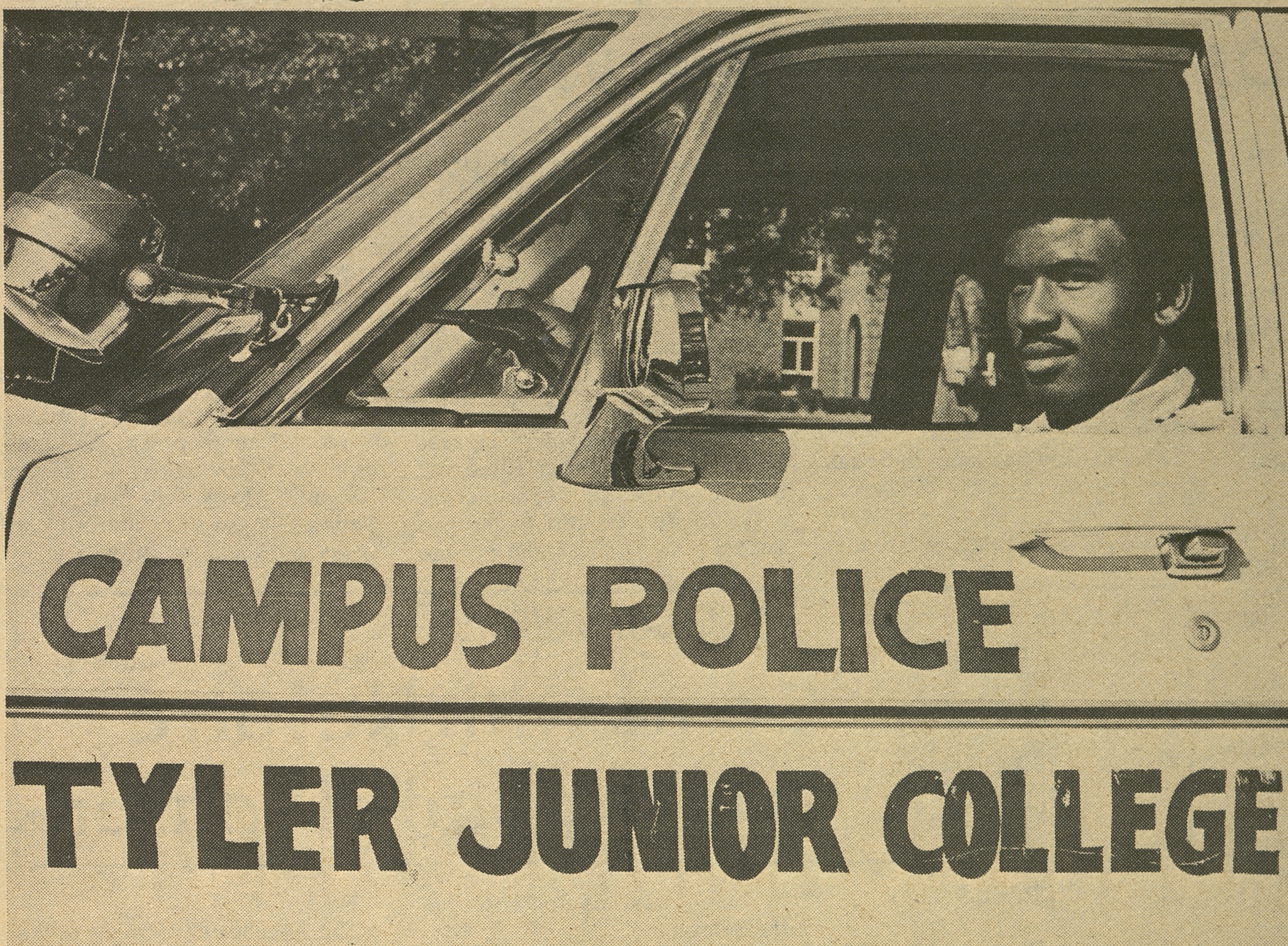
People were applying their makeup and adjusting their costumes.

Some of the men took a peek out into the audience. We were pleasantly surprised that people were beginning to fill the seats even though there was a half hour to go until curtain time.

Finally orchestra leader Kimlico came into the room. He gathered us around, thanking us for all of our efforts, said a prayer, and told us to "break a leg." In "show biz" talk this means... good luck.

The house lights dimmed, the orchestra struck up the overture and our hearts picked up the beat. Our mouths were dry and some of the girls smiled faintly. I was a "stage momma" to one of the four-year-olds in the cast and he looked up at me, taking my hand and said, "Isn't this fun?"

Finally the note was struck for our entrance and away we went. As the performance swung along I threw myself into the part of the Italian girl I was supposed to be. I was no longer a blonde-headed housewife, mother and student from Tyler, Texas, but a dark-tressed girl from southern Italy with a song to sing.



Police cadet Bobby Garmon, left, surveys the Teepee parking lot from a campus police patrol car. Fellow cadet Jim Wade blocks administration parking spaces with an orange traffic cone.

Cadets train with campus police in experiment

By DIANE DONOVAN

Two law enforcement students—Jim Wade and Bobby Garmon—are working with the campus police as cadets in a new program tried this year on an experimental basis.

Wade of Llano first suggested the idea to Billy Jack Doggett, director of student activities. Wade inquired of him, Doggett said, about the possibility of working with the campus police in some sort of apprentice capacity.

Doggett and Richard T. Minter, director of the Technology Division, then decided to start a police cadet program on an experimental basis with two students.

The students work with one of the campus policemen on an alternating basis. Doggett said they assist the officers in enforcing parking rules, directing traffic and various phases of law enforcement investigation.

The cadets work when needed on different shifts to give them a chance to receive varying kinds of experience. The campus is covered 24 hours a day by campus police.

The cadets always work with

one of the campus police officers, usually Officer Chuck Campbell. They assist him in any way and observe to gain experience.

Campbell is supportive of the program and the cadets. "I think it's an asset, not only to law enforcement but a credit to TJC also," Campbell said.

The program offers a full year of training, but the cadets receive no pay or transcript credit.

Sophomore Bobby Garmon of Jasper is the other cadet. He hopes to work with the Department of Public Safety in Austin. He said "the cadet experience will certainly help with his future plans."

Wade plans to become a city policeman in Llano. During his first year as a policeman, he is required to attend a certified police academy.

"About half of my family is in police work," Wade said.

Wade enjoys the cadet program. "I'm gaining experience. This is one of the finest opportunities we could have. I will always remember it."

Success has already been established," Doggett said about

the program. "It has exceeded my expectations." The cadets are "very helpful, exceptional and eager to learn."

"It is an inexpensive method to expand our campus police department and at the same time offer valuable training to these

cadets studying in our law enforcement department," Doggett said.

Minter is also impressed with the way the program is working out. "To my knowledge the program will continue," he said.

Minter's approval is needed for

the program to continue.

Campbell said to his knowledge there is no other junior college that has this kind of program.

Instructors and campus police who work with the cadets cannot say enough good things about them, Doggett said.

Committees to direct self-study

Committees of faculty members have been formed to conduct a self-study of the college.

For a college or university to be accredited, it must follow certain standards as specified by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools, Administrative Vice-President I.L. Friedman said.

Accreditation assures that the credits of the college are transferable to other colleges.

The association requires colleges to have a self-evaluation every 10 years. During this evaluation, every facet of the institution is examined to see if it is abiding by the standards, Friedman said.

Nine committees have been formed to study the nine standards which TJC must conform to in order to continue to be accredited.

The principal committees are purpose, organization and administration, educational program, financial resources, faculty, library, student personnel, physical plant, special activities.

Two other committees have also been formed. They are the steering committee, which coordinates the self-study, and the committee planning for the future, which takes all the information and makes recommendations.

The standards of the association direct the way in which the college is run. The committees will investigate their particular field and produce proof that the college is upholding the standards.

Not all instructors are on committees but they will all be involved in each departmental evaluation. Some instructors may

be sent questionnaires by various committees, said Mary Waldrop, chairman of the steering committee and chairman of the English department.

This summer after committees gather all the information, the steering committee will edit the work and may make a few assignments to committees to finish uncompleted work.

Then the self-evaluation will be published and sent to the board and various departments.

The latter part of August, 1979, the association will be sent a preliminary copy.

Finally, in October, 1979, the

association will send a committee to visit the campus. They will make a personal investigation to find out if the college is in compliance with their standards.

The association may make certain recommendations and will accredit the college if it is found to still be in compliance with the standards.

President Harry E. Jenkins was formerly president of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools. As a result he has always "held our feet to the fire," Friedman said. "He keeps this institution adhering to the standards."

Black sorority members work in local nursery school project

Working with local nursery schools is the main project this year for Alpha Delta Sigma sorority sponsored by instructor Joy Watson.

The sorority, formed by Watson in the fall of 1973, is a junior college sisterhood organized to serve the needs and talents of black women at TJC.

They serve the public by visiting nursing homes and presenting programs at nursery schools.

A program will be presented in February to nursing homes on "Black History." In other plans, the sorority in November will host a Greek show in Wise Auditorium.

They will also participate in the Sickie Cell Anemia fund drive.

Officers are President Lou

Allen of Center, Vice President Vicky George of Fort Worth, Secretary Sharon Anderson, Treasurer Bessie Kirven and Dean of Pledges Diana Pitts, all of Tyler.

The sorority has 14 members. To remain a member a young woman must attend classes and pass most of her courses. If she is failing one course, she must devote some time in the library to stay active.

"The sorority's goal is to recruit more members and get more involved in different areas of the community," Watson said.

The sorority meets on Mondays at 5 p.m. in the Student Lounge four times a month. When they are involved in a special project, they meet only twice a month.

25-voice choir seeks more gospel singers

Under the leadership of sophomore Sandra Renee Adams of Gainesville, the TJC Gospel Choir now has approximately 25 members though membership is still open.

The TJC Gospel Choir is open to anyone wishing to join at any time, she said.

Anyone wishing to join the choir may contact her at 595-0300.

Choir rehearsal is from 3:30 to 5 p.m. at the Wesley Student Center.

The choir usually appears on religious programs. In the past they have appeared on programs at Texas College and in Overton.

Adams says she thinks the choir, although small, is "much better this semester than it has been in past semesters. We have more better voices as a whole."

The TJC Gospel Choir focuses basically on modern gospel soul

music.

"The choir was originally started by Alpha Tau Alpha, and started going downhill, but my intentions as president are to build it back up to the best of my ability with the voices I do have. It doesn't take a large group to sound good and get the feeling of the song over to the audience."

Members this semester seem to have more experience and sing with more feeling than did the members of previous choirs, she said.

Accompaniment, usually piano, is furnished by one of four musicians, all TJC students. They are Sarah Kelley of Sulphur Springs, Charlotte Cook of Palestine, Richard Davis of Chapel Hill and Anetha Francis of Winona.

Adams says that her main problem is "lack of student interest."

Hitchhiking Northerner finds way to TJC

By CYNTHIA FIERRO

Hitchhiking for seven years seems improbable if not impossible. But freshman Jon Russell Galbreath, a strong and devout Northerner, proved it could be done.

Galbreath has been in every state except Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama and the far northern states. He began his long journey after he graduated from high school in 1970.

At every stop the tall Yankee spent about six or seven months. He would get a job and stay in one spot for awhile.

The trips cost him close to nothing. "Who says you can't do anything for nothing?" he says.

In Michigan he rented an apartment and got a job. In Florida he stayed at a camp ground and in Tucson camped out in the desert.

"I'm glad I did it especially before I started college. I was pretty rowdy back then and now I can take school more seriously."

The tall and lean Galbreath recalls that "at first it was fun but it got to be a hassle after awhile."

Galbreath even hitchhiked straight across the country. He thumbed his way from Washington, D.C. to San Francisco in about three or four days. "I wanted to hitchhike from coast to coast. That's why I did it," Galbreath said.

Galbreath estimates that he has covered approximately 50,000 miles. The longest amount of time he spent at one place, waiting for a ride, was 36 hours.

"The best time to hitchhike is at night," said Galbreath. "Most

people traveling at night are traveling long distances.

"It is safer to hitchhike in groups but you'll never get a ride," stated the tall Northerner.

On the road Galbreath worked mostly in restaurants. He started washing dishes and is almost a chef now. He also managed two restaurants along the way. "It is easier to get a job in a restaurant because they always need help," he said.

From his wide range of experiences he remembers the time when he and a friend were given a ride by three policemen for 300 miles—not to jail, however.

Galbreath said his expedition helped him to decide on a course for his life. After graduating from high school he was not sure what he wanted.

"The trip helped me find myself," he said. "At the time everybody was doing it and it was the thing to do."

When he began his journey he felt rebellious, as many other young persons feel between the ages of 17 and 24. "I've naturally matured," Galbreath said.

He noticed that people all over the country had the same desire "as far as getting ahead in the world."

His favorite scenery is "where it changes drastically." One of those places is coming out of Reno going west into the mountains and another is coming in or out of Flagstaff from the pine trees into the desert.

His favorite places to live are Key West, Fla., and Ann Arbor, Mich.

Galbreath described the sunset

at Key West. "Every night 500-700 people gather on a concrete pier called Mallory Square and watch the sunset. After the last ray of sunshine disappears, everyone applauds. It's beautiful."

Ann Arbor is an extremely progressive town. "We have our own political party, the Human Rights Party," Galbreath said.

The Yankee has lived in Texas three years and by the snickering in his voice, he is not very impressed with Texas or Texans.

He lived in the Panhandle city of Dalhart before moving to Tyler.

"Texans and Californians are two of the most different peoples," said Galbreath. "Everyone else in the country is pretty much the same. Californians are crazy," he said, "and Texans, for lack of a better term, are stuck-up."

Despite its drawbacks, Texas has a variety of everything, he says, from lifestyles to scenery.

Galbreath said his 7-year gap between high school and college

hasn't hindered him too much. College is "easier" than he thought it would be. "I had to relearn a lot," he said.

Would he do it again? Galbreath took a moment before saying he wouldn't do it on foot. "Next time I'll get a camper and plenty of money," he said.

But from here the tall Yankee plans still another trip. No, this won't be 50,000 miles. Just about 300 miles to Austin where he plans to attend the University of Texas and major in journalism.



Chipper's choice

Game with Navarro is high point of season

By CHIPPER STILES

What can be said with a 3-5-1 record to lighten the hearts of Apache football fans?

Not much. Right?

But optimistic Apache backers can look at it this way. The Tribe is on its way up after spending most of this season on the rack.

The season, before the final game last Saturday, has been an up-and-then-down year for the most part.

After dropping a heart-breaking loss to the Henderson County Cardinals 10-8, the Apaches showed the form expected of them in pre-season polls.

Out Jerry Kersee, due to injury. Enter Stanley Dickinson.

In the second game with hopes still high, the Apaches handed the Wharton Pioneers a close 23-20 defeat in Rose Stadium.

There it was, the first victory of the season.

With the Tribe at 1-1, the next opponent was the Blinn Buccaneers, again in Rose Stadium. There TJC won only one game in five tries in '76.

Again the magic was there, inspired by the brilliant running of half-back Dickinson who gained 220 yards on the ground. The Tribe handed the Bucs a tough fought 23-14 decision.

The Apaches stood at 2-1, morale was high, the players were looking forward to the game with the then No. 1 ranked Navarro Bulldogs.

A loss for Navarro would have put TJC and the Bulldogs in a 3-1 dead lock for first place in the conference.

But as they story goes, it's not always a bed of "roses," even in Tyler.

Navarro-17, TJC-3.

The Apaches never were in the game as Navarro showed its No. 1 power on the scoreboard.

But 2-2 wasn't that bad though, with the second place team in the conference, the Kilgore Rangers, coming to Rose Stadium next.

But again the magic still wasn't there as the Tribe dropped a tough 13-9 decision.

After the Kilgore game the Apaches hit the road, first going to Blinn for a 21-21 tie and then to Wharton for a 20-6 loss to the previously winless Wharton Pioneers.

Morale was down, everyone was down, and some changes were made. What a time for the league leading Navarro to come into the picture.

But the Apaches were ready this time as they defeated Navarro 7-6 on TJC's home grounds. The upset of the year. And TJC stood at 3-4-1 with a chance to have a winning season with two victories in the remaining two games.

But the Navarro game seemed to take its toll as the Tribe the following week dropped its record to 3-5-1 and the game with Henderson County 34-0.

The bright spots in this topsy-turvy season are few, but there are some.

Running back Dickinson needed only 108 yards in the final game of the year with Kilgore to break the magic 1,000 yard mark. Coming into that game, he had gained 892 yards on the ground.

Also having a good year was quarterback Larry Haynes who was hitting over 50 percent of his passes for 757 yards while supporting an ankle injury.

And finally the defensive play of Andrew Melontree has sparked the Tribe as has the punting of wide receiver Tony Brown. He is hitting on 38.6 yards a punt in 61 tries.

With a few changes in the TJC athletic structure, the '78 season should provide plenty of surprises and maybe with a little luck, a shot at the conference championship.



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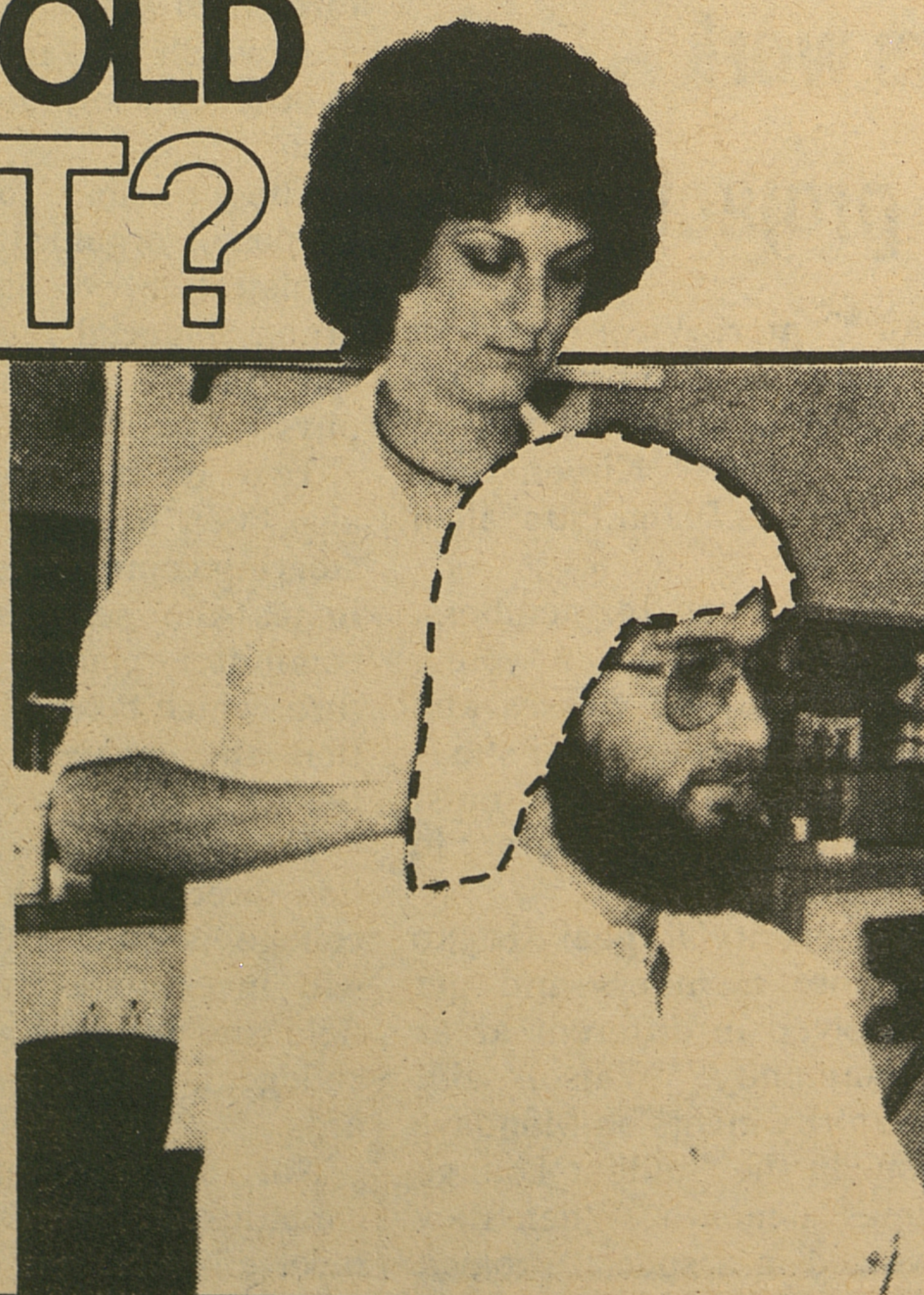


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Injury plagued Apaches drop final game 20-7 to Kilgore

By ROBERT DURHAM

The final gun sounded the last time for the '77 Apache gridders in Kilgore. At the signal the Tribe trailed 20-7 and Kilgore College vaulted into a tie for the conference title with Navarro Junior College.

"I thought we did real well in the first half," said Head Coach Billy Wayne Andrews. "We only broke down once on defense and the guy ran for 61 yards."

The Apaches went ahead in the ballgame first in the opening quarter on an aerial strike from quarterback Larry Haynes to fleet-footed end Paul Johns.

Johns took the pass in open field and was hit by two Ranger defenders but bounced off and outran the rest to the endzone.

The "one time" the defense broke down allowed Ranger tailback Ricky Brown to sail 61 yards to paydirt.

"We were caught blocking the play to the outside when he broke inside," said Andrews.

It will go down in the history books as a poor season for the Apaches. They ended with a 3-6-1 win-loss record. They had five major injuries—including one in the final game—and there will be 15 sophomores leaving the team along with the head coach.

Injured in the Kilgore game was guard Ricky Watson. The season's standout as a team leader suffered a fractured ankle and a separation below the knee, Andrews said.

The four other major setbacks to the Apaches, who were picked to be conference champs, were: Jerry Kersee and Gerald Carter each with a broken ankle; Mike Richardson, a knee injury; and Stewart Keeling, sidelined most of the season with muscle strains until he quit.

Kilgore scored in every quarter except the fourth. The Rangers moved downfield in the second period and set up for a field goal,

but passed instead. The ensuing touchdown gave them a 7-point lead going into the half.

"We knew what they were going to do," said Andrews. "And we had a man back there to guard the pass. He just missed the tackle."

The Tribe looked stout on defense most of the night.

The offense, however, was another story. Pass defense broke down continuously all night with Ranger linebackers "shooting the gaps" untouched to sack quarterback Haynes.

The bright spot of the offensive effort was Haynes' completion of six of six passes.

The final score in the game came on a one-yard sneak by Ranger quarterback Ricky Hardin. The only missed extra point did not matter because Kilgore had a 13 point lead that would stand the rest of the game.

National center trains Olympic hopefuls

Editor's note: This is the first in a three-part series on the U.S. Olympic program. The series is based on reporter Sandra McKinney's interview with Col. "Lew" Whiting, Ret. director of the U.S. Olympic Training Center in Squaw Valley, Calif.

By Sandra McKinney

The Olympics in the United States are for everyone—including TJC students.

But how does one student, among thousands in colleges across the country, gain the recognition necessary for Olympic competition?

If an athlete is recognized by the national governing body of his sport, he can then be considered for eligibility in the Olympics, says Col. "Lew" Whiting, Ret., director of the U.S. Olympic Committee Training Center.

An outstanding athlete can be brought to the attention of a governing body through his coach.

The national governing bodies have agreements with most colleges, high schools and other amateur athletic groups.

All programs, athletic eligibil-

ity, competition standards and all other decisions regarding the Olympics are governed by the U.S. Olympic Committee through the national governing bodies. The U.S. Committee is in turn regulated by the International Olympic Committee.

Upon recognition, if an athlete meets the Olympic eligibility standards, he is eligible to compete for a place on an Olympic team.

Not only is the athlete qualified for Olympic team competition, he is also eligible to attend the new National Training Center in Squaw Valley, Calif.

Eligibility for participation at the training center and then possibly at the Olympics, is decided by the national governing body of an athlete's particular sport.

There is no age limit for participation in the Olympic program but the athlete must be a citizen of the country to wear its colors.

An eligible athlete "could be 12 years of age or 92." If the national governing body says they have potential, they can be accepted at the training center, Whiting said.

The most important qualification is maintaining amateur standing.

To be considered an amateur, an athlete must:

—Have a basic occupation to ensure his livelihood.

—Not receive money or other material gain for sports participation.

—Comply with the rules of the International Sports Federation of his sport.

While an amateur, the athlete cannot allow his name or athletic fame to be used for commercial purposes. "Once you see them endorsing a product, you know they're no longer amateurs," Whiting said.

A trend toward liberalism now allows amateur athletes to do certain advertisements, but all money must go to the athlete's national governing body, Whiting added.

All support of the center, including salaries, maintenance and equipment is by donation, Whiting said.

Two basic purposes of the center are to test potential Olympic athletes and to train national team members.

"It will take three to four years to fully develop programs for all the 28 official sports," Whiting said. Nineteen of those sports were represented at the training center during the first six months of operation.

Representing about 38-40 teams, the 28 sports include basketball, volleyball, gymnastics, equestrian sports, track and field, modern pentathlon, weightlifting and wrestling.

Among the winter sports are figure and speed skating, bobsledding, ice hockey, nordic and alpine skiing, biathlon or cross country skiing and rifle shooting and luge or tobogganing.

Water sports include canoeing, yachting, kyaking, swimming and diving.

Other sports are archery, fencing and shooting.

The center uses a new "side-by-side" training concept. Weight lifters are trained alongside ballerinas. These sports may be considered extremes in muscle development but it is this differ-

ence that links the two.

The well-developed weight lifter can see an entirely different use of his muscles by observing the ballerina. Likewise, the ballerina can learn better ways of developing the muscles employed in dancing.

With this overall concept in mind, the athlete can take the knowledge and methods from any sport and incorporate them into his own. By so doing, he obtains the optimum development in muscle tone, strength and coordination for his sport.

Athletes may enroll in a four or eight year program.

Much of the winter sport training is done in the form of dry land drills. Skiers for instance, use short skis on wheels with their poles to strengthen and develop leg and back muscles.

Ice skaters, too, have special land drills. They use special shoes with skates and rollers.

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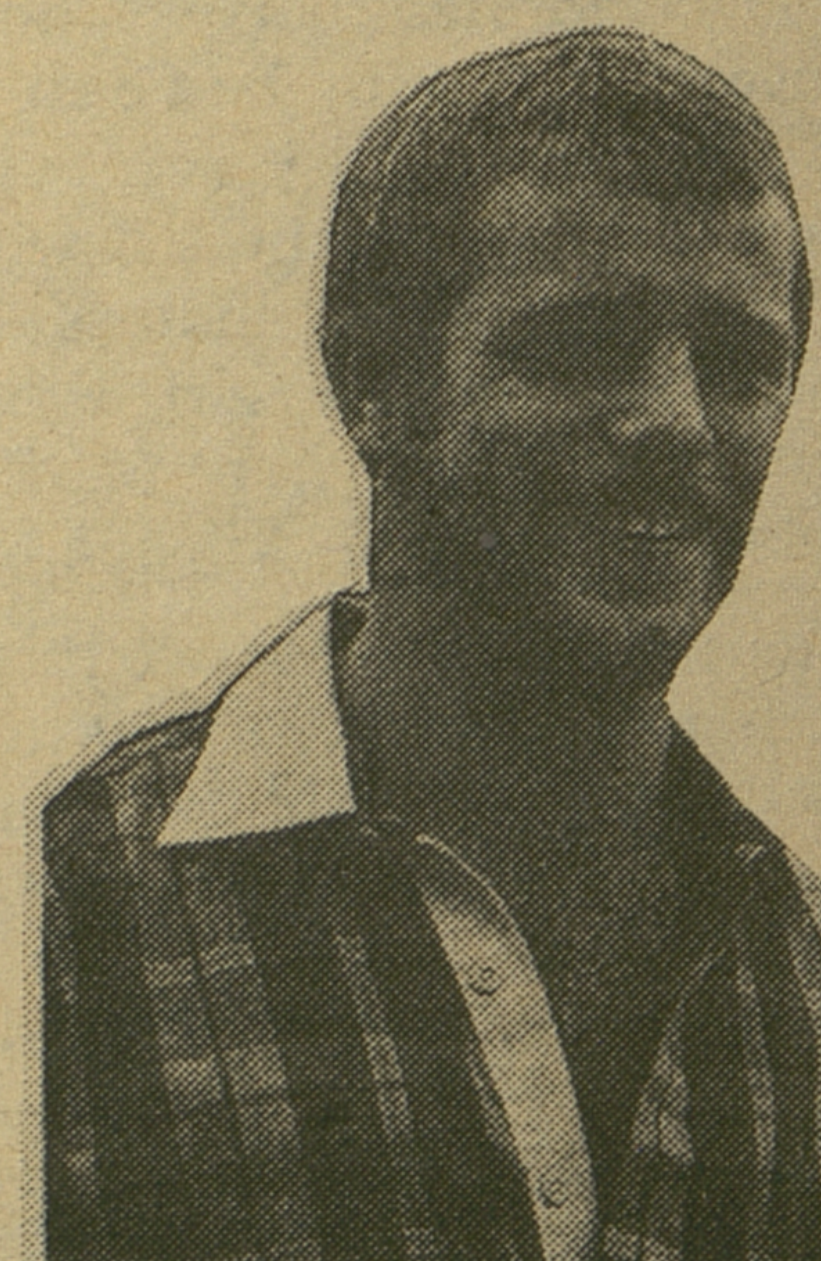
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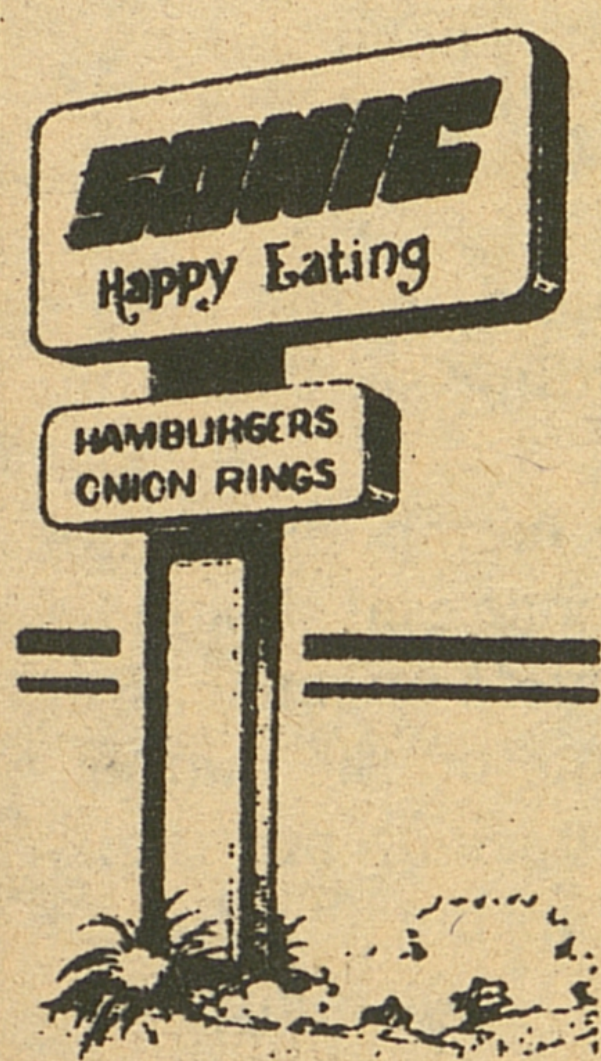
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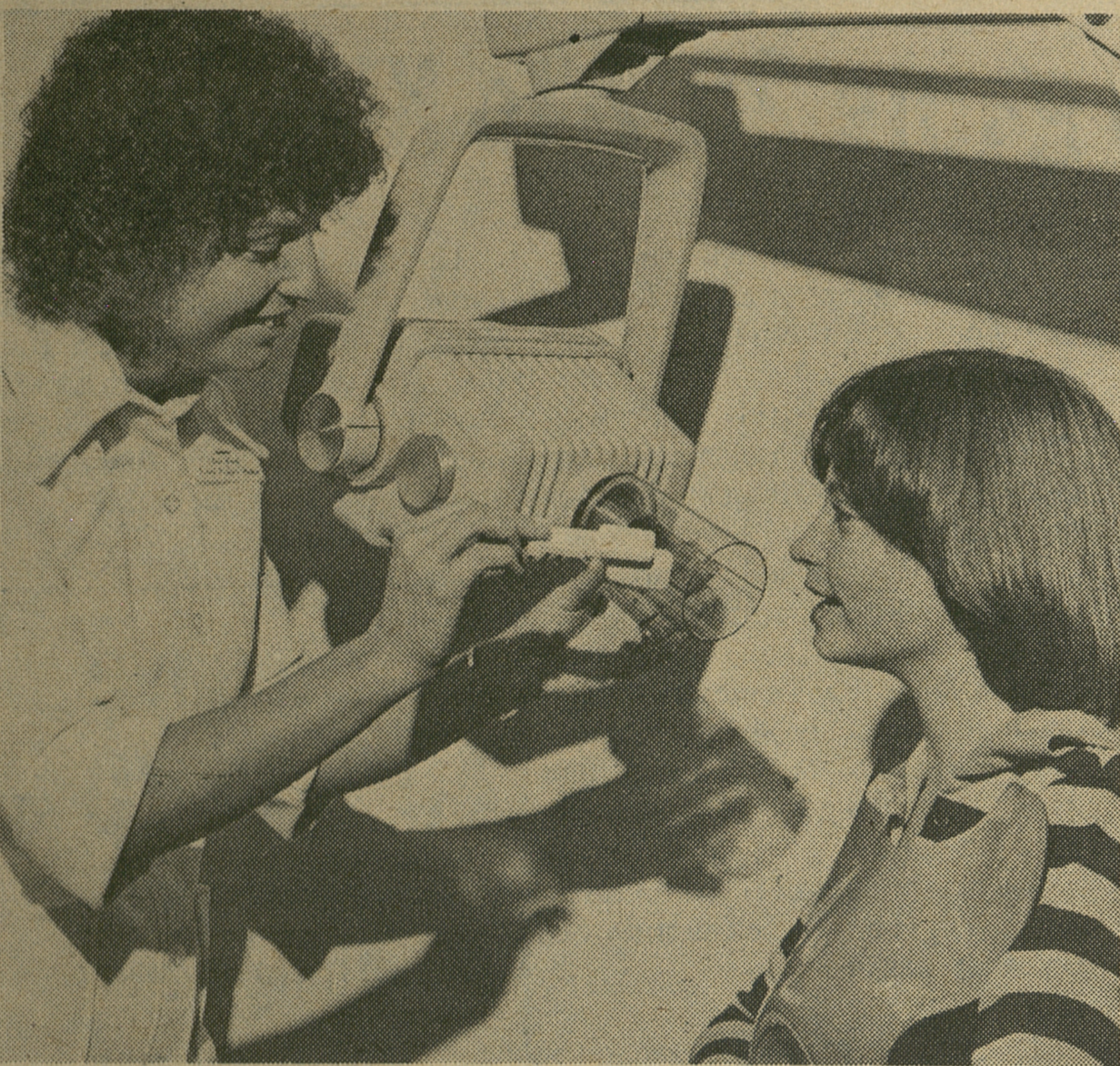
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Open wide

Dental hygiene student Jean Perot of Tyler practices taking mouth x-rays on a fellow student, Madelyn Sobol of Carrollton. The students work on each other to perfect their techniques. They also take patients for teeth cleaning, x-rays and proper brushing instructions. [Staff photo by Tony Noakes]

Slave sale nets KKP \$428

Band fraternity Kappa Kappa Psi made \$428.35 on its recent slave sale. Slave going for the highest amount was Tyler freshman Russ Hobbs who brought in \$50.

The auction raises money for the band and the fraternity, said President Mike Johnston, Tyler sophomore.

An auctioneer calls for volunteers and then sells them to the highest bidders. All officers and pledges were auctioned and some actives volunteered.

The slaves were required to serve their masters an entire day—cleaning houses, washing dishes and cars and carrying books to class.

The fraternity normally has a slave sale once a semester when they have pledges. Bidding starts at \$2.

The spring banquet is the main activity the fraternity will use the proceeds for. It is also used to pay national chapter dues and appropriated to actives and pledges who can not afford dues. KKP has three ritual degree ceremonies members also use slave sale money for.

KKP is a service organization

and its main function is to serve the band, Johnston said. The organization and its projects help bring the whole band together, he added.

The group serves as ushers at college programs and concerts and as guides during any type of open house.

KKP shares activities with their sister sorority Tau Beta Sigma. The two organizations work together in planning the banquet.

This semester's pledge class is a large one, with 18 pledges. There are 14 actives.

Their spirit of brotherhood and involvement in inter-mural football is causing the fraternity to be recognized, Johnston believes.

"Kappa Kappa Psi has increased the pride and musicianship of the band," said Tyler sophomore Chris Caldwell. "Everybody works hard."

Other officers this year are all sophomores: Vice President Bill Scott, Mineola; Treasurer Caldwell; Secretary John Larison, Whitehouse; Sergeant at Arms Scotty Snyder, Tyler and Pledge Trainer Billy Hibbs, Tyler.

•Pilgrim (continued from page 1)

Thanksgiving as a permanent American National Festival which shall be celebrated on the last Thursday in November in every state of the Union?"

In October of the same year Hale's dream came true when President Abraham Lincoln proclaimed the last Thursday in November a national thanksgiving holiday.

In 1941 Thanksgiving Day was settled once and for all by a Congressional joint resolution declaring the fourth Thursday in November the official legal holiday in all states and possessions.

Although corn seems to have been the only harvested crop enjoyed at the first Thanksgiving, we generally think of the holiday as a "harvest festival."

Harvest festivals are one of the oldest and widespread traditions throughout the world.

From earliest times, man has paid homage to a Supreme Being for crops harvested and sought His aid in continued good fortune.

The earth was always considered to be inherently female so in

ancient times the first or last bundle of grain was offered to the "great mother" as a gift of appreciation for successful crops.

Semites offered thanks to Astarte, the Earth Mother, the Romans to Ceres, the corn goddess; and the Greeks to Demeter.

In medieval times central Europe celebrated harvest time on November 11 with the Feast of Saint Martin.

Some cultures celebrated with sacrifice. The Aztec Indians of Mexico beheaded a girl every year and offered her to the goddess of new corn, Xilonen.

In earlier times in Mexico three persons were sacrificed to assure continued prosperity of the crops. The ritual was that a baby was killed when the maize was planted, a teenager killed when the maize began to grow and an old person when the maize was harvested.

The only sacrifice made in our more civilized time is that of the fattened gobbler.

Tirey to spend 'night in jail' in 3-day running production

By BRENDA BILES

The leading role of Henry David Thoreau in "The Night Thoreau Spent in Jail" will be played by sophomore Vernon Tirey of Tyler.

Tirey played the roles of Homer, convenor and Mr. Tremayne in "The Skin of our Teeth." He also played Paul in "Star Spangled Girl" in the Tyler Dinner Theater last summer.

Twenty persons competed for parts in "The Night Thoreau Spent in Jail," and nine major speaking roles and six bit parts were chosen, drama instructor and director David Crawford said.

The play will be presented Dec. 1-3.

Assistant director is sophomore Cheryl Sepmore of Tyler. The cast includes Waldo played by Spring Hill freshman Dex Edwards. Edwards played Mr. Antrobus in "The Skin of our Teeth."

Lydian will be done by Judi Almaraz, Tyler sophomore. Almaraz was Nora in "All Wilderness" and the dinosaur in "The Skin of our Teeth." She was also seen in "Little Mary Sunshine."

Mother will be played by Tyler sophomore Jana Carson McDaniel, Edward by Tyler freshman Connie Barnes and Williams by Longview freshman Reggie Brazzle.

John will be Hawkins sophomore Tony Noakes. Noakes was the Salesman in "All Wilderness" and Biff in "Death of a Salesman."

Bailey will be played by Tyler sophomore Brandon Baade. Baade was Fred Bailey in "The Skin of our Teeth," Uncle Charley in "Death of a Salesman," little boy in "Inherit the Wind" and the bus driver in "Bus Stop."

Deacon Ball will be played by Winnsboro freshman Alan Sparkman. Sparkman was Mr. Fitzpatrick in "The Skin of our Teeth."

Ellen will be portrayed by Hampshire-Fannett sophomore Ronda Basye. Basye starred as Sabina in "The Skin of our Teeth." She was Muriel in "All Wilderness" and Letta in "Death of a Salesman." She was also seen in "The Member of the

Wedding."

Sam Staples will be Tyler sophomore Scott Norris. Norris was Dave McComber in "All Wilderness" and a sailor in "South Pacific."

Farmer and Townsperson Soldier will be played by Jasper sophomore John Williamson. Williamson was Wint in "All Wilderness" and convenor in "The Skin of our Teeth."

Minister and Townsperson Soldier will be done by Houston freshman Glenn Dodson. Dodson was seen as the broadcast officer in "The Skin of our Teeth."

Woman, Townsperson will be Houston freshman Cathy Oxley. Oxley was in "The Skin of our Teeth."

Townsperson will be Hampshire-Fannett freshman Denise Beagh. Beagh portrayed Mrs. Antrobus in "The Skin of our Teeth."

DUs to cover city in canned food drive

Delta Upsilon fraternity will begin acitywide canned food drive Saturday for Thanksgiving donations to the Salvation Army.

"Fraternity members will collect door-to-door in groups throughout the South Tyler area and work northward through Monday," says President Stan Redding of Winnsboro.

Any student wishing to donate goods can drop them at the display in the Student Center Lounge. "We would appreciate anything from canned vegetables to canned meats," said Redding. Deadline is Monday at noon.

The goods will be presented Tuesday in the student lounge to a Salvation Army representative by Redding and Billy Jack Doggett, director of student activities.

"This is a play of very positive feeling," director Crawford explained.

The action, revolving around the central character, concerns the young Thoreau when he is just beginning to assimilate the Thoreau doctrine, Crawford said.

It takes place on the night he spent in jail as punishment for not paying his taxes. Thoreau refused to pay the taxes because he didn't agree with the U.S. involvement with Mexico.

The movement of the drama leads up to his decision to leave Walden, Crawford added. While Thoreau is in jail he experiences flashbacks of his past and what brought him to jail.

Play authors Jerome Lawrence and Robert E. Lee also wrote "Inherit the Wind," performed a few years ago. They also wrote "Auntie Mame," from which the musical "Mame" was made.

"The project has been prompted by the Thanksgiving holiday," says Redding. "Especially at this time of year, there are needy people who cannot obtain enough food. We just want to help out."

Canned goods will go to the Salvation Army because "they have always distributed contributions to those who actually needed them," Redding said.

All goods gathered will be stored in the Student Lounge until they are presented to the Salvation Army.

DU's last food drive was in 1973 when they collected 1,500 cans. "We will try for 2,000 this year," said Redding. "But it will depend upon the generosity of the Tyler people and TJC students."

Senate votes 'no kits allowed' for future Homecoming floats

After a heated discussion the Student Senate set a no-kit rule for future Homecoming float competition.

The money limit will be left for next year's Senate to set.

"The \$100 limit proposed may not cover the expense next year," Senate President Todd Lyon said.

Other business in the meeting included announcing pre-registration, plans to raise money for Drafting Club banquet and the Electronic Technology Society bid to enter the Senate.

The discussion on floats came at the suggestion of Lyon.

"After homecoming questions were asked on how the floats were judged," Lyon said.

The guidelines proposal of no kits or kit material and a \$100 limit came from Senate Secretary Carla Dial and Delta Upsilon President Stan Redding.

Dial also proposed that all clubs that make a float should turn in a complete report of all money used in the float making.

Any material that is given to the club should be counted in its expense.

"The material cost came out of someone's pockets and the cost

should be counted in the club's expense," Redding said backing Dial.

Other senate members did not think the given material should be totaled in the club's expense. But there was no vote on the matter.

In other discussion, pre-registration for the spring term is in progress in the Counseling Center.

In the spring the senate will have a fund raising project for Muscular Dystrophy Association. "Last year we had a dance and raised \$2,000. But this year we would like to have a talent show," Lyon said.

Other senate members proposed that the senate should hold a carnival or raffle. Senate members tabled the matter until the next meeting.

The Drafting Club will have a banquet Nov. 29 at Burgundy Woods.

Also to be voted at the next meeting is whether to admit the Electronic Technology Society to the Senate. The club has all purpose members and officers chartered, representative Terry Scott said.

Paper scrap finds college life whirl

By EVELYN SWEENEY

Anyone catching a passing glimpse of a crumbled piece of paper recently in Potter Hall might think it was possessed by a spirit left over from Halloween.

The paper, behaving strangely, and jumping as much as five inches in the air, occasionally chased other smaller pieces of debris. The paper would fly around and then settle to the floor. Minutes later, it began its flight again.

The paper kept up its mysterious dance for more than an hour. Finally, the reason for the paper's behavior became apparent. It was caught in a thermal updraft—or was it after all that Halloween spirit?